(19) Departme

Miscellaneous SERIES.

G.O. No. 356

DATED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Survey — Mysore — Southern
of
our dairy — Report on the
reconstruction of — Road to be
recorded.

Revenue Department.

Subject.

Survey- Mysore- South Kanara boundary- draft memo. of instruc - tions to Madras representative-approved.-

Mis. No. 280

Station. M a d r a s. Dated the 4th February 1921.

From

The Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, etc.

Ll.E.Buckley Esq, C.S.I., I.C.S.
Commr. of Land Revenue and Sett.

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Read the following paper:-

Letter from R.H. Ellis Esq., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara..

Ref. No. 746/ 20

Dated 22nd January 1921.

D.P Blotch pratum intact. abstract below

Eo Mis 856 Dt 12-2-21

Recordes

S/ Kg. 11.2.21

Resolution-

The draft memorandum of instructions to the Special Deputy Collector appointed in connection with the settlement of the Mysore-South Kanara boundary received with the Collector's letter read above is approved.

(True Extract)

P. Kanagaanamoon
Secretary.

To the Colletor of South Kanara.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, paragraph 1 only with memo. of instructions.

Instructions.

The boundary line between Mysore and South Kanara was settled in 1880-81 by Mr. Sturrock representing the Madras Government and the late Col. Macintire representing Mysore. The line was demarcated by cairns at long intervals and entered on a tracing of the Topographical survey Party's work showing the nature of the ground in the vicinity of the boundary. The line was entered on the tracing obviously by plane table as the Commissioners proceeded and it was subsequently transferred to the printed sheets of the Mysore Topo survey. The Commissioner also gave a descriptive memo of the boundary. The boundary as settled by the Commission was approved by the Government of India in 1881.

Subsequently difficulties arose in the identification of the boundary and in 1904 a commission was appointed consisting of Mr. Doig to represent Madras Government and Mr.Chokkanna to represent Mysore. The Commissioners were directed to identify and clear the boundary as defined in 1881, to repair the boundary marks set up in that year and to erect additional cairns on the boundary wherever necessary. Messrs. Doig and and Chokkamma identified and cleared the greater portion of the boundary in 1904-1906 reserving for the decision of their respective Governments eleven portions in respect of which they could not agree. They carried out the demarcation by the erection of cairns mostly intervisible from each other in open country and by a clearing 20 feet wide marked by cairns at suitable intervals in thickly afforested tracts They also gave a descriptive memo of the line agreed upon by them. The demarcated portion of the boundary was also traversed and plotted in the survey of India 4" forest topo sheets.

No final decision was come to regarding the eleven reserved pieces and an inspection of the boundary with the aid of the descriptive memo of the line prepared by Messrs. Doig and Chokkamma and the Survey of India forest topo sheets disclosed that the description was not sufficient in detail

that the terms used in it were susceptible of different interpretations that the cairns on the map were not always to be found on the ground and vice versa and that the traverse itself was defective.

With the concurrence of the Mysore Darbar the Government have now decided to have the whole of the boundary line laid down by the commission of 1881 determined and surveyed by an officer of the Survey of India assisted by the representatives of both Governments. The Survey of India Officer has general instructions to accept as correct the line cleared, described and agreed by Messrs. Doig and Chokkanna where that line can be determined with certainty. Where there is a dispute or where the line laid down by Messrs. Doig and Chokkanna cannot be identified with certainty the survey officer has to determine the position of the line fixed by the commission of 1881 on the best evidence available. The interests of each Government will be represented before the Survey Officer but that Officer is bound himself to come to a decision as to the position of the boundary and to prepare an accurate survey record of it so as to exclude all possibility of any doubt about its position arising in the future. The Survey Officer will also demarcate the boundary so far as may be necessary to render it readily recognisable.

You have to represent before the Survey Officer the interests of the Madras Government and in doing so you will be guided mainly by the boundary commission's memorandum and their joint report printed in G.O. No.263 Pl., dated 21st May 1881 the topo map referred to in para 3 of the joint report, the description of the greater portion of the boundary given by Messrs. Doig and Chokkanna printed on pages 4612 of G.O.No. 2695 Ref. dated 15th August 1910, the remarks of Government on the disputed pieces contained in their letter No. 2696 Rev. dated 15th August 1910 addressed to the Resident in Mysore and the land marks existing on the ground. The subordinates of the Forest Department have been instructed to render you the necessary assistance in identifying the cairns existing on the ground.

A full and precise descriptive memo of the boundary line as

finally settled should be prepared and signed jointly by the survey of India Officer, the Mysore representative and yourself and as soon as the work is completed a joint report signed by the three officers should be submitted along with a statement of expenditure incurred by you.

The Survey of India Officer will arrive in Mangalore by the end of the month and commence work on the boundary by the 1st week of February.